

# The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

## Summary of News.

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Lincoln commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft; but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representatives may be enlisted in the Corps and these will receive the Government bounty.

The Richmond papers publish Lincoln's Message and call it hard names. The *Sentinel*, in a long editorial on the conclusion of the Message in response to the propositions of peace men says: We suppose, if anything can, Mr. Lincoln's emphatic, brutal declarations will silence all ideas of that sort.

Hereafter absolute, unqualified submission, to be followed by the spoliation of our property and the Africanization of our country, is superciliously laid down as his only terms of peace. This declaration of his message will tend to silence all objections of every sort to the use of our slaves in the public defense, if that or subjugation be the alternative.

James S. Speed, the new Attorney General, is a native and resident of Louisville, Kentucky. He was active in the attempt to abolish slavery in Kentucky in 1829, and has since had little to do with politics. He tried his own slaves about three years ago. He is about fifty years of age, and has for many years stood high at the bar. His older brother was once a law partner of Mr. Lincoln.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 6th, admits that Foster's forces had been successful near the Potomac, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They had cut the road and driven the rebels from their entrenched position.

Tuesday afternoon's telegraph states that the rebel General Lyon, with 25,000 men, was threatening Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and intimating the probable surrender of that place. The rebel force is doubtless exaggerated, and the attempted raid will prove a very small affair, and will be repulsed with ease.

There has been no engagement or movement of importance before Nashville for several days, though skirmishing still goes on. The armies remain confronting each other. It is said that the Rebels have strong intrenchments.

General Warren's recent raid has proven the most complete success. He has torn up and destroyed the track of the Wellton railroad for fifteen miles, and burned numerous mills and houses from which guerrillas had fired upon our troops. All was accomplished with a loss of only fifty killed and wounded. The expedition is safe back in camp, and the Richmond papers are in tribulation.

Another expedition, which went out from Vicksburg recently under Maj. General Dana, was successful. The enemy was found in force; but this did not prevent Gen. Dana's men from accomplishing the work they started out to do. They thoroughly destroyed the long bridge over Black River, the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above that stream, two thousand five hundred bales of Rebel cotton and about three hundred thousand dollars worth of other Rebel Government property, and returned to Vicksburg with the loss of only five killed and forty wounded and missing.

A holiday reunion for the 42d Regiment, to be held at Bedford, Cuyahoga County, to take place upon some day during the week between Christmas and New Years, is proposed. General Garfield will be present on the occasion. All members of the regiment are invited to attend. Further details will be duly announced.

General Rosecrans has been succeeded by General Dodge, of Iowa. He will probably return to Cincinnati for a time. The appointment of Secretary Chase was written by the President's own hand about half past nine o'clock. The first to know of it was Senator Sherman. It is said that this appointment was made notwithstanding the violent opposition of some of Mr. Chase's enemies.

The House of Representatives cheered the message three times. The re-affirmation of the Proclamation, the declaration that another than he must return freed men to bondage, and the reference to free Maryland, were all cheered.

The Union men in Kentucky have enlisted for the war of Freedom, and that the State will ere long follow in the footsteps of Maryland and Missouri in regard to the emancipation of slavery, can no longer be a question. The Executive Union Committee have called a State Convention to meet at Frankfort the 4th of January next, for the purpose of organizing the Union party, and to "consider other matters connected with the common good." All the loyal people of the State are invited, and the call only excludes guerrillas and rebels, and their sympathizers.

At Nashville on the 9th snow fell to the depth of two inches, and the weather was disagreeable. At Cincinnati the same day there was snow enough to bring out sleighs, the depth being several inches. The weather was very cold, but moderate and fair in the day. The ground was covered with snow at Indianapolis to the depth of several inches, and there was quite a snow storm at Columbus.

Detroit is organizing for defense against a threatened raid. A regiment of soldiers for State service is rapidly fitting up, and the police force has been largely increased. The Legislature of Virginia, which holds its session at Alexandria, has elected Mr. Joseph Segar to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Samuel J. Bowden, and Judge John C. Underwood as successor to Mr. Canine, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Fortunate Combination.—We are opposed to proprietary medicines, and it is with some compunction we see advertisements of them in our columns. Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and useful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx, before speaking.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

## Western Correspondence.

The Election—Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1864.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—When, in October last I promised to write you letters, occasionally, for publication, I did not suppose to long a time would intervene, before making an effort to respond to your request. I have seen so much that is wonderful, new and suggestive of news, and, besides, have been so absorbed in my own affairs, that I could not find time nor inclination to arrange and systematize anything for publication. But, as a beginning must be made sometime, I now scratch this hasty scrawl, hoping it may interest your readers, many of whom are no strangers to the writer.

First, allow me a word by way of congratulation at the election. What a grand triumph! How glorious will be the consequences! Let the people all rejoice, hold your meetings of jubilation, ring the bells, sound the timbrels, discharge the crackers, smelt arms and cannon, make speeches, and let the country resound through its length and breadth, with one universal shout of joy, for the great American heart is true and loyal, the Government is to be saved. Freedom to be universal and Union and Nationality to be one and inseparable, now and forever!!

The bare contemplation of the grand results makes the heart bound, and the eyes tear with the intensity of the delight, causing one to feel proud of our glorious country, and a desire to live in and for the future.

The papers of the East do not seem to give to this State the full glory to which she is entitled in this contest. Missouri has all along been counted as doubtful, and since the election she has been put down as having cast her ballot for Lincoln by a small majority, and then left to rest. This is, of course, due to the slow manner in which she canvasses her votes; but it should be known that Missouri has gone Radical by a majority larger than has Ohio voted Union on her home vote. The majority for Lincoln and the whole Radical ticket will be 30,000. She has elected a majority of Radicals to the Legislature, five at least of the Congressional delegation, and has carried a Convention to which she has elected a large and controlling majority of Radicals. In some of the counties, Conservative or Mc Clellan votes were scarce. More over, Count out two Mc Clellan votes out of 1,000. Since the election, these men have found for their interest and pleasure to sell and move in Iowa.

The State Convention will assemble early in January, in this city, and a Constitution will speedily be formed, wiping out Slavery at a blow. It will also disfranchise all disloyal men, rebels and rebel sympathizers, and will make suffrage universal. It will not only give immediate emancipation to all slaves, but it will, at the same time, elevate the man who is now a slave into the full dignity of American citizenship. The word white will nowhere appear in the New Constitution.

Senator Brown has recently published a very significant letter, taking this ground, and the refrain has been caught up by the *Missouri Democrat* and the *St. Louis Dispatch* two of the leading Radical papers here, which will be followed by the *German*, as well as all the Radical papers of the State.

These people are truly loyal. They have been converted by the march of ideas; the arguments issued from the cannon's mouth; they have been baptized by fire, and many have sealed it with their blood. The blood that has been shed by the guerrilla, the midnight assassin and the prowling marauder, or under the fella and unscrupulous of Confederate soldiers, has come from the martyrs of Freedom, which has watered and revived the young Radical plant, that so lately found a foothold here, through the German element, until it has grown to be a mighty power, sweeping over everything before it. It will not be long until this will be the Banner State for Liberty.

Massachusetts and Ohio had better look out for their laurels. Soon they can no longer be reckoned as Abolition States proper. Maryland and Missouri will take the lead, and especially will Missouri lead on the suffrage question. Ohio will find it necessary to amend her Constitution, so as to wipe out the odious distinction made among the citizens.

High, but little more to say now. I must, however, say that this is a great country! No one can conceive of its greatness, grandeur, wealth and richness until he comes and sees for himself. Missouri will be the wealthiest and best State in the Union. Lying central within the great Mississippi Basin, central on the continent, with her vast fertile plains, her numerous streams, her rich mineral deposits, her great extent of navigable rivers, her railroad system, all combined, must make her the greatest State in this vast collection of great States. Her climate is mild, healthy and agreeable; her people are generous; and, on becoming free from Slavery and guerrillas, as Missouri will be, no State will bound forward in the race to greatness and wealth as well Missouri. Give her the energy and enterprise which will be brought on by the new population now settling here, and which will flow in with incessant volume in a few months, and no one will be able to measure her greatness, nor limit her growth.

More soon. Yours,

OHIO.

Jeff Davis' First Step Towards a Dictatorship.

The Richmond *Examiner* and the *Whig* are extremely violent in their language toward Jeff. Davis for having recommended the repeal of the exemption of editors and newspaper employees. The *Examiner* says, "many of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers," and in this connection hints at assassination, as follows:—

Girardin tells his readers that a scheme of making Patrick Henry dictator was talked of in the Virginia Assembly in 1779. Archibald Cary, meeting with Col. Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the house, accosted him: "Sir, I am told that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day." And the scheme was abandoned, for, as he knew "Old Iron" would have made good his threat. There are descendants of "Old Iron" living in Virginia yet.

## Colonel Opdyke.

During the bloody, desperate battle at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th ult., one of the rebels was so irretrievably shot into the last Corps.

First—The men are mustered in Washington Second—Veterans who have served two years, and have been honorably discharged, may enter for one, two or three years. Third—Those enlisting will receive a Government bounty of \$300 and in addition \$100 for one \$200 for two, and \$300 for three years. Fourth—They will be entitled to land bounties: Fifth—Free transportation to Washington by any Private or Marshal. Sixth—The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished them. The Corps is said to be rapidly fitting up, and will probably number the required twenty thousand by the first of January.

Loud cheers rent the air; and in a tumult of enthusiasm and heroism, the rebels rushed frenziedly toward our works, with the selfish determination to take them or die.

Shot, shell and musket ball seemed to have no more effect in staying the progress of that charging multitude than feathers and snow flakes. Hundreds of them fell by the way, but hundreds more reached the parapets, stuck their guns over the heads and fired, mounded over the works, charged with the bayonet, and at one point, where Cox's and Wagner's men fought together, they actually broke our line and drove us from the works!

The moment was an exceedingly critical one, and General Stanley's keen eye took in the situation at a glance. Col. Opdyke, 125th Ohio, whose brigade had been as yet but partially engaged—"Opdyke," said the General, "your line is broken yonder, and must be restored." "It shall be," replied the gallant Colonel, and it was. The gallant 125th, and other regiments of that brigade, rushed to the rescue, the men who had fallen back rallied; the soldiers whose ammunition was exhausted went to the "gray backs" with his bayonet or the butt end of his musket, and of all who entered, only an insignificant few flung themselves over the parapet and fled back to their rebel comrades.

Progress of General Sherman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

December 13.

Major General Dix:—The Richmond papers, of yesterday, report Sherman at Birmingham, fifteen miles from Savannah, on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as well as by the following telegram from General Grant, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah.

CITY POINT, Dec. 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The Richmond papers, of to-day, contain the following:—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Sherman is at Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast southeast of the city. It is very certain that he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon.

A telegram from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle; we will not say where—confronted by a strong Confederate force.

Another paper states that there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend that wires have been cut between that place and Charleston.

U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville. Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the armies of the Potomac or of the Shenandoah.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

Rebel Arming of Slaves.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his evening sermon of last Sunday a week, referred to the rebels arming their slaves, in the following manner:—

"But, we are asked, what if the slave be armed against us in that terrible way? To arm the slave is to destroy the fatal element in Southern society—their aristocracy—and with the destruction of this element we destroy the cause of the rebellion. Let us pray they may arm their slaves. But it can scarcely be. The very proposition is a death symptom. It is not an argument of coming strength, but of present weakness. Many a desperate sickness might be cured if the patient had constitution enough to bear up under it, and withstand the medicine he takes; but there is not enough stamina in the South to withstand four hundred thousand black soldiers in their midst."

The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:—The coming New Year is likely to witness a revolution in the newspaper business here, as regards prices. The venerable *Journal of Commerce* notifies its patrons that its rate of subscription henceforth will be \$15 per annum. This is a big jump up, but not more so than is actually necessitated by the high prices of all kinds of printing materials, manual labor, editorial services, &c. Two of the other morning papers, it is said, will increase their price from four to six cents each.

This increase in the price of papers is dictated by imperative necessity. Still it is an increase not as great as has taken place in other branches of business.—*Leader*.

As a matter of interest, we compile the following table of distances from this place to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Gen. Sherman:—

Place	Miles
Atlanta to Macon	103
Macon to Savannah	190
Atlanta to Augusta	171
Augusta to Savannah	112
Augusta to Charleston, S. C.	127
Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va.	280

In the case of the St. Albans raiders, tried at Montreal, on the 13th, the Judge decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and the prisoners were discharged. There was much excitement in consequence.

## General Hancock's Veteran Corps.

Gen. Hancock has issued a grand old number of the way in which men can get into the 1st Corps.

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According to the late report of the rebel War Dept., there have been established at the South, since the outbreak of the rebellion, seven first class arsenals, five second class arsenals, six armories for the Government, two armories through contrabands, four powder mills, one laboratory for smelting lead, and various smaller depots and works. These establishments supplied hundreds of thousands of small arms and other munitions of war. The war has fostered enterprise and industry into the whites of the South.

The news of the reelection of President Lincoln has reached England, and it is, of course, commented upon by the entire English Press. It seems that the unanimity of the State and the overwhelming majority on the popular vote made a profound impression in England. The South Carolina House of Representatives has adopted and sent to the Senate "an act which calls into service at the will of the Governor, every able-bodied man in the State, irrespective of places or position, between the ages of 16 and 60. This distinction, however, has been preserved, namely: Such portion as are liable to active military duty may be ordered out of the State, while all not embraced in the active militia, within the above ages, are liable to perform military duty within the State in the case of alarm invasion or insurrection."

In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 24th ult., a number of resolutions were introduced declaring among other things, that no peace can be had with the United States except on the basis of separation, and that as this is known to be the sentiment of the Confederate Government, that a convention of States would be "unprecedented, disorganizing, and subversive of the dignity, authority and stability of the regularly established Government." Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution declaring that the Confederate Government has no right to emancipate slaves on any ground, nor to conscript State officers, nor to abridge the freedom of the press.

Hon. Joseph Holt having declined the appointment of Attorney General, the President has tendered the position to the Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, who has accepted.

Positive orders have been given in the Army of the Potomac to prohibit the exchange of newspapers and the holding of any intercourse whatever with the Rebels.

Daily and bears must have a gay time